



## Extended Abstract

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# Techniques of Humor in the Children's Stories "Haza al-Tanbouri and al-Arands" by Kamel al-Kilani and "The Demon with a Pot on Its Head and Bon Appétit Mr. Goat" by Farhad Hassanzadeh

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### Introduction

Humor makes a great influence when it enters the text of fictional literature. Authors can present our real world in a different way with the help of the techniques of humor. The purpose of humor is to express deficiencies, shortcomings, issues and problems. It evokes a bitter and meaningful laughter on problems that the author is not able to criticize directly due to special conditions prevailing in the society. In adults' literature, humor is used to express problems, while in children's literature, humor is mainly used for entertainment, recreation and fun. Many writers in literature have dealt with children's humor and its techniques in stories, such as Kamel Al-Kilani in Arabic literature and Farhad Hassanzadeh in Persian literature. It is necessary to study the humor techniques in the stories of these two authors. This research, with the comparative method of the American school, and by using content analysis, compares the humor techniques of the two stories "Heza Al-Tanbouri and Al-Arandos" by Kamel al-Kilani, and "The Demon with a Pot on Its Head and Bon Appétit Mr. Goat" by Farhad Hassanzadeh.

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**Research Method, Background and Purpose**

The method of this research is the comparative method of the American school and emphasizes on the text itself. By the use of content analysis, humor techniques in the stories Al-Kilani and Hassanzadeh are compared and the commonalities and differences between the stories of the two authors have been described and analyzed.

The researches that have been done so far have examined the works of al-Kilani or Hassanzadeh separately, not in comparison. They include Batul Zarei's M.A. thesis (2013), entitled "Hushang Moradi Kermani's, Hassanzadeh's and Shahram Shafi'i's works of satire"; Ali Safaei and colleagues' (2013) article "Sample of humor techniques in the structure of Hassanzadeh's stories"; an Mohammad Kalashi and colleagues' (2016) article "Story language style al-kilani's writing in the children's story; A Case study: the stories of 'Asdegha Al-Rabi Wa fil Alabiaz'". The present study, though, deals with the content analysis of children's humor techniques in the stories of the two authors with the comparative method of the American school and the expression of commonalities and differences. No research has been done in this field yet.

**Discussion**

In humorous stories, there are various techniques that take different meanings. These techniques are based on the use of language including contrast, analogy, irony, proverbs, and also topics such as reduction, enlargement, position, speech, etc. The techniques of humor in the works of al-Kilani and Hassanzadeh are a combination of techniques based on language content and language use. By using adjectives such as stinginess and wealth-loving, Kamel al-Kilani has reduced the position of people, and Farhad Hassanzadeh has reduced Agha Borzo to the size of an animal that eats grass. Hassanzadeh's way of expression is more attractive for his child audience because it is funny. Both authors create humor by drawing scenes that start with laughter and end with compassion and sadness. Hassanzadeh creates verbal humor by changing and adding words. Al-Kilani and Hassanzadeh have repeated the words in their stories in different situations because they consciously want to rely on and highlight their humorous content in order to reach their specific goal and be understood by their audience well. Hassanzadeh uses similes to express the surrounding realities with a simple and fluent language, with the aim of animating the minds of his audience. In their stories, both writers deal with ironic terms and use common ironies to convince the mind with a simple and uncomplicated language. They both have an educational, moral and educational approach; however, the ironic terms of Farhad Hassanzadeh is simpler and more humorous than al-Kilani.

**Conclusion**

Al-Kilani and Hassanzadeh pay careful attention to the selection of techniques, taking into account the tastes and different age groups of children. In their stories, Al-Kilani and Hassanzade use mental imagery to reduce the dignity of human beings by comparing them to animals; and on the other hand,

they exaggerate in the enlargement. Hassanzadeh uses personification to persuade and attract children. Both writers try to make their stories funny and attract children; their difference is in the quality and quantity of the simile. By repeating words and using the most common method of humor (contrast), the two Arabic and Persian satirists highlight funny points and express their intentions, although Hassanzadeh's repeated words are more consistent with children's keywords. Both writers consider their ultimate goal to make their stories educational and entertaining; however, there are some difference in their common type and orientation according to the Egyptian and Iranian society.

**Keywords:** humor techniques, children's stories, Kamel al-Kilani, Farhad Hassanzadeh

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